

THE RANDOLPH JOURNAL.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

EXCHANGE OF SEEDS.

We do not fully comprehend, perhaps, the nature of those physiological principles which render the frequent change of seeds so important, but no one, we presume, will doubt that it is an excellent rule in agriculture to effect an exchange of seeds as often as once in three or four years.

Potatoes of any variety, which have been brought from a distance, do much better, and are more profitable and valuable when used as food, than the same kinds when grown continuously for a long period on the same soil.

This remark applies with equal force to all vegetables. Hence it is that we observe judicious and intelligent agriculturists busy in effecting exchanges—obtaining corn, wheat, rye and other grains from remote localities to propagate from. The long breeding from the same stock, in case of domestic animals, deteriorates the breed, and the same practice of "breeding in-and-in," in the case of vegetables, may and doubtless does, produce a similar result. That the practice, in itself, is highly pernicious, there is no manner of question.

If the long red potato, for instance, be cultivated for ten years on the same farm, and from the same stock, it is said that it will be found at the expiration of that period, to have degenerated or "run out." The same fact is observable in the case of Indian corn, and this without the deteriorating effects of any intermixture, or unfavorable influence of any extraneous kind.—*New England Farmer.*

[From the American Agriculturist.]

Work in the Orchard and Nursery.
CHERRY TREES.—Plant early if the soil is open, and attend to any grafting the last of this month or early in next month. The cions should be freshly cut.

CUTTINGS from currants and shrubs, started thus, must be made before the buds start. Plant out those made last autumn as early as a place can be prepared.

GRAFTING.—Root grafting should be got out of the way as soon as possible, and preparations made for grafting trees in the ground.

INSECTS.—If any of the twigs appear as if they had a swollen place upon them, an examination will probably show that the apparent swelling is a cluster of the eggs of the tent caterpillar. This insect glues its eggs to the twig, in a broad ring. If these are found, remove at any cost of time and trouble.

MANURE.—Surface manuring is now practiced by our best orchardists. The manure may be carted out and applied while the ground is frozen.

ORCHARDS.—Wash the tree, if the weather is suitable. If pruning must be done before summer, do it now. The weight of authority is in favor of summer pruning.

PLANTING.—The trees should have been ordered by this time, but if postponed until now, do it at once. In ordering apple trees it is well to recollect the value of sweet varieties as food for stock. Draining will always pay in the orchard, and the drains should be made before planting. The land may be staked out and the holes made at any time when the season is mild enough.

SEEDS.—Order tree seeds for planting this spring. Those kept over winter in boxes of earth should not be sown till the soil is warm.

STOCKS.—Those buddled last year may be cut back to within three inches of the bud where the bud remains bright and appears to have united or "taken."

TRANSPLANTING of all hardy shrubs and trees may be done as soon as the soil is in working order.

THE WAY TO RAISE BLACKBERRIES.—The vines are planted in rows three feet apart, and three feet apart in the rows. Over each row is stretched a stout wire at the height of about four feet, with stakes at proper intervals to support it at this height. As the vines grow they are tied to the wire and bent down along the wire all in the same direction—that is, all toward the south, all toward the north, or in such direction as may be most convenient.

The berries are borne on the wood of the previous year's growth. In the spring of each year, the bearing wood of the year before is cut out and removed, and the new shoots are tied to the wire, the lateral shoots of the new wood being at the same time cut back within a foot of the main stalk. Thus the whole labor of trimming and training the vines is performed at one operation. It is better to manure in the fall, and this all-important matter should be attended to every year.

TO PREVENT a disfiguration by small-pox, use colloidion; varnish the face over while the pox are discharging mucus; keep them constantly covered with the colloidion until well, and the face will be smooth.

TO PREVENT sheep from shedding their wool, feed the flock plentifully with turnips.

FIRST FRUITS.

"Papa" said Frank Hamilton, "why did you stand still so long just now, at the end of the gravel walk?"

"I was looking at the young apple tree, Frank."

"I often wonder, papa why you and the gardener are so taken up with that little tree. I am sure that John takes more pains with it than any other tree in the garden. Such watching, and watering, and picking off every caterpillar.—What can be the reason?"

"I will tell you—because there is fruit upon it this year."

"O, yes, but then there are only three small apples, while there is a great many on some of the large trees. How are they worth so much trouble?"

"They are the first, Frank."

"Yes, but how is that of such consequence?"

"Because we shall judge by them whether the tree is to be really a valuable one or not. Some years ago your uncle in America sent me in a letter some apple seeds, saying that they were of a fine kind, which he thought would thrive in our climate. This is the only one of them which has grown up. John and I have for several years given it every attention, and at last it has got the length of bearing fruit; and no wonder we are looking anxiously to see whether or not all our labor is to be rewarded. It is an object of much greater concern to us than the old trees we are sure about."

"Well, papa I understand it better now."

"But Frank, I was thinking of other things than the apple tree just now, when I stood so long beside it. I was thinking of you; I thought how you are just at the age when your mother and I must look anxiously for the fruit of all our prayers and efforts for your good. And so the first tempest, and habits, and actions of the boy, are generally the sure sign of what his character will be as a man. Think of this when you look at the apple tree. Take your Bible, and mark the passages where God speaks of the 'fruits of the spirit,' the 'good fruits' by which all His children are known. And pray every day for the Savior's grace and help, that these fruits may appear in your heart and conduct. Then, as he tells, 'your fruit shall be unto holiness, and the end everlasting life.'"

OLD DOGS AND YOUNG DOGS.

"What have they brought in?" asked the old cat of Tip, the worst-out terrier, who had just been in the yard to see the game bags emptied.

Tip, not observing Forrest and Bluff, two setters, following him, took his favorite place behind the kitchen fire, and, stretching out his fore legs, laid his nose on his paws and said contemptuously: "Miserable sport! hardly worth going out for."

"Such bags as we used to bring in," he continued; "that was something like sport. Thought nothing of a dozen hares and rabbits—scores of 'em—and pheasants till we were fairly tired picking 'em up."

"Ah!" said the cat who was nearly blind and almost asleep, "our days were different from these. I was telling the gray kitten's mother yesterday, that before I was her age I had caught as many rats as she had mice."

But Tip was not interested in the degeneracy of breed in cats. He went on still more oratorically on the lamentable change that had taken place among the dogs and describing his own powers in his day. Forrest and Bluff listened quietly.

"Do not hear him," at last said Bluff, "now could you believe he thinks there is not a dog worth following a gun?"

"Perhaps, Mr. Tip," said Forrest, "you carried off so much game in your time that you thinned the country and left none for us."

Tip looked disconcerted at this discovery of having more auditors of his than he had reckoned on, and, dropping his eyelids, pretended to be asleep.

"Never mind him," said Bluff, with a sly glance, for he knew he was shamming; "it's a way old dogs have got of fancying there must be an end of good sport now they are past it. They see double all the success they ever had and quite forget that they missed at any time. Poor old dog! we must not make the same mistake, Forrest, when we are in Tip's condition."

Whether it was the fire that was too hot, or the reflection of his two reprovers, somehow Tip found it more pleasant to change his place; and it was observed that after that time he looked modest when the bags were emptied, and was silent about the doings of his day.

FANCY DREAMS.—Some young ladies regard marriage as a fairy land, where violets and roses perpetually blossom, where the cedar tree and the cinnamon tree ever flourish—where the waters of tranquility and sweetness uninterrupted flow. Tell them there are thistles and briars in that state; though they do not contradict, yet they do not credit you, for they believe that their love, their devotedness for each other, will exempt them from

the cares, the vicissitudes, and the anxieties pertaining to humanity.

All lovers, before marriage, conceive that their destiny will be an exception to the general rule. The future with them will be *tout autre*, *couleur de rose*. Could you give them a sketch in the pages of their future history they would not believe a word; they would set you down as a misanthrope, a painter of gloomy and unnatural scenes, an imitator of the nopes and aspirations of youth. The dark spots which the telescope of your experience might discover, they would regard but as mole hills in the moon. If they would but reflect a little, how much misery they would avoid.—*Spectator*

CANDOR.—There is nothing sheds so fine a light upon the human mind as candor. It was called "whiteness" by the ancients, for its purity; it has always won the esteem due to the most admirable of the virtues. However little sought for, or practiced, all do it the homage of their praise, and all feel the power and charm of its influence. The man whose opinions make the deepest mark upon his fellow-man, whose influence is the most lasting and efficient, whose friendship is instinctively sought where all others have proved faithless, is not the man of brilliant parts or flattering tongue, or splendid genius, or commanding power; but he whose lucid candor and ingenious truth transmit the heart's real feelings, pure and without reflection. There are other qualities which are more showy, and other traits which have a higher place in the world's code of honor, but none wear better or gather less tarnish by use, or claim a deeper homage in that silent reverence which the mind must pay to virtue.

EFFECT OF LAZINESS.—A lazy boy makes a lazy man just as sure as a crooked sapling makes a crooked tree. Think of that, my little lads. Who ever saw a boy grow up in idleness that did not make a lazy, shiftless vagabond when he was old enough to be a man, though he was not a man in character, unless he had a fortune left him to keep up appearance? The greater mass of thieves, paupers and criminals have come to what they are by being brought up to nothing useful; those who are good men now, and useful to the community, were industrious when they were boys. If you do not like to work now, a love for industry can soon be acquired by habit. So, my little reader, want you to look around at once, for something to do, in doing which you can benefit somebody. Shun idleness as you would the evil one.

JOHN JAY AND THE INDIANS.—John Jay, when ambassador to France, was once in a company of Indians at Paris. They talked on recklessly, venting their spite at the Bible. Jay was silent. It troubled them. He did not pronounce their "chibboleth." They could not go on while that grave, just, true man sat there a silent spectator, a sort of solemn judge, riveting at last their gaze. No wonder his bearing forced them to speak, and when they asked, as if to relieve themselves of their confusion, and provoke his acquiescence, "Do you believe in Jesus Christ?" his silence had prepared the way for his confusing and confounding answer. "I do, and I thank God that I do." He was silent at the right time, and spoke at the right time, and when he spoke said the right thing.

WHO ARE THE HAPPY?—Lord Byron said: "The mechanics and workmen who can maintain their families, are, in my opinion, the happiest body of men. Poverty is wretchedness, but even poverty is preferable to the heartless, unmeaning dissipation of the higher orders." Another author says: "I have no propensity to envy any one, least of all the rich and great; but if I were disposed to this weakness, the subject of my envy would be a healthy young man, in full possession of his strength and faculties, going forth in the morning to work for his wife and children, or bringing home his wages at night."

CURE FOR POLE-EM.—Take one tea-spoonful of calomel and put into the sore; then make a poultice, by slacking a little quick lime, and scalding a little Indian meal with the water from the lime; place this on the sore; it will cause copious discharges for a few days.—Take pulverized blue vitriol, with honey, and apply till the sore heals up. This is a sure cure. Keep the horse where the head will not get bruised. Low stable-lofts are very injurious to horses; they are nearly always the cause of pole evil. Fistula may be cured by the same treatment.

WOMAN'S AGE.—It is a curious fact that in sacred history the age, death and burial of only one woman—Sarah, the wife of Abraham, is distinctly noted. Woman's age ever since appears not to have been a subject for history or discussion.

When a man chooses the rewards of virtue, he should remember that to resign the pleasures of vice is part of his bargain.

MILKING-FLOWERS. USEFUL.

According to LaBelgique Horticole a new culture has sprung up near Nuremberg. The flowers of the very dark variety of hollyhock, which appear nearly black, are found to contain coloring matter in such quantity as to render them valuable as a dye. The flowers are sent to England where they are used in dyeing cotton, and the culture is said to be quite a profitable one in Belgium.

Apples, quartered and cored, sprinkled with sugar, and cooked in a close dish, in the oven, require less sweetening, and are preferable to those steamed in the ordinary way.

It is much better to sleep in peace on the bare ground, than to lie quiet on a soft bed.

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE! UNEQUALLED IN BEAUTY OF DESIGN AND STYLE OF FINISH.

Makes Four Distinct Stitches. On one end the same Machine, and has the Reversible Feed!

It combines all the good qualities of other first class Machines, and possesses many ADVANTAGES over any and all of them.

It is the most SIMPLE and PERFECT in its mechanical construction of any Sewing Machine yet offered to the public, and the ONLY ONE capable of making MORE THAN ONE KIND OF STITCH.

The Feed may be Reversed at any Point Desired without Stopping the Machine!

Changes for the various stitches may be made while the machine is in motion. The beauty of its stitch is unsurpassed. No other covers so large a range of work. Sew light and heavy fabrics with equal facility.

The work will feed either to the right or left. Runs quietly, sews rapidly. No difficulty experienced in sewing across thick seams.

Needle more readily adjusted than in any other machine. Tailors cannot afford to do without one. Its motions are all positive. Will last a lifetime. No strings to get out of order. The hammer the most practical in use. Turns wide and narrow hems, and will fell beautifully.

It builds neatly and handsomely, without the slightest alteration. The most inexperienced find no difficulty in using it.

Oils no dresses, all of its machinery being on the top of the table. Every machine warranted. It will substantiate all we claim for it.

E. H. & C. C. DENNIS, Agents for Wayne, Randolph and Delaware counties, Ind., Dunk and Probate counties, Ohio. Office No. 39 Main Street, Richmond, Ind.

Send for Samples and Circulars. We are also selling Sechler & Porter's Sugar Milk and Hutter's Condensed Milk. The very best out—send for a Circular. June 19, 1863.

GEO. HASECOSTER & CO. Manufacturers of SASH, BLINDS, DOORS, SHUTTERS, Mantels, Window and Door Frames, Moldings, Stairs, Brackets, School-House Furniture, Counters, &c.

Having just added some New Machinery they are prepared to execute PLANEING, FLOORING, And all kinds of Carpenter Work, in the best style and at reasonable rates.

THEY ALSO DEAL IN PINE LUMBER AND PINE SHINGLES. All orders sent by mail will be carefully and promptly attended to.

Factory in the building formerly occupied by Board & Starr, as a Pulp Shop, between East Wayne Avenue and Fifth-street near the Depot. Richmond, June 12, 1863.

H. LIEBER, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in MOLDINGS & FRAMES, Pictures, Looking Glasses, French and American Glass, Oval and Square Frames of all sizes.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS, Etina Insurance Building, Pennsylvania Street, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

All kinds of Frames for Show Cards, Pictures, Paintings, promptly made to order. May 8, 1863.

New Bakery! W. MANDERBACH Has just opened A New Bakery on the East Front Two Doors from North-East Corner.

— HE HAS — Bread, Cakes and Pies, Fresh Every Day. He also keeps a

Family Grocery And is well supplied with all the articles in that line of business.

He wishes to make the **PEOPLE'S DAILY BREAD** AS WELL AS HIS OWN. Winchester, June 12, 1863.

New Gun Shop! J. BRUMFIELD & BRO., PROPRIETORS, South-West Corner of Public Square, Winchester, Indiana.

HAVING LONG EXPERIENCE in the business they are prepared to do all kinds of work in their line—such as manufacturing new Guns, Repairing old ones, &c. All work warranted.

MERRILL & CO., Green's Block, Indianapolis.

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MANUFACTURERS AND

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Suitable for Pork-Packers and the Country Trade

All orders promptly filled for any point

NORTH OF THE OHIO AND SOUTH OF THE W. VA. ASHL.

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It is the Only Reliable Self-Adjusting Wringer. No Wood-Work to Split or Split. No Thumb-Screws to get out of order.

WARRANTED WITH OR WITHOUT COG WHEELS. It took the FIRST PREMIUM at Fifty-Seven State and County Fairs in 1863, and is, without exception, the best Wringer ever made.

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No. 2, \$6.50; No. 1, \$7.50; No. P, \$8.50; No. A, \$9.50. Manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by THE PUTNAM MANUFACTURING CO., No. 13 Platt Street, New York, Cleveland Ohio, and Bennington, Vt. S. C. NORTHROP, Agent.

WHAT EVERYBODY KNOWS, VIZ: That Iron well galvanized will not rust; That a simple machine is better than a complicated one; That a Wringer should be self-adjusting, durable, and efficient;

That Thumb-Screws and Fastenings cause delay and trouble to regulate and keep in order; That wood soaked in hot water will swell, shrink and split;

That wood bearings for the shaft to run in will wear out; That the Putnam Wringer, with or without cog-wheels, will not tear the clothes; That cog-wheel regulators are not essential;

That the Putnam Wringer has all the advantages and not one of the disadvantages above named; That all who have tested it, pronounce it the best Wringer ever made;

That it will wring a thread or a bed quilt without alteration. We might fill the paper with testimonials, but insert only a few to convince the skeptical, if such there be; and we say to all, Test Putnam's Wringer. Test it THOROUGHLY with ANY and ALL others, and if not entirely satisfactory, return it.

GENTLEMEN: I have from practical experience that iron well galvanized with zinc will not oxidize or rust one particle. The Putnam Wringer is as near perfect as possible, and I can cheerfully recommend it to be the best in use.

Respectfully yours, JNO. W. WHEELER, Cleveland Ohio. Many years' experience in the galvanizing business enable me to inform the above statement in all particulars.

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We have tested Putnam's Clothes Wringer, it practical working, and know that it will do. It is cheap; it is simple; it requires no room, whether at work or at rest; a child can operate it; it does its duty thoroughly; it saves time, and it saves wear and tear. We advise all who have much washing to do, with all intelligent persons who have any, to buy this Wringer. It will pay for itself in a year at most.

2-43 Hon. HORACE GREELY.

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are not offered to the public as a medicine which will cure all the "ills which flesh is heir to," but as a remedial agent—a great regulator of the system.

In the Bilious districts of the West and South there has, for a long time, been much needed an article of Stomach Bitters, which, if taken in proper quantities, and at the proper time, are a sure preventive of

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Dr. Roback's Stomach Bitters are the poor man's friend.

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